

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



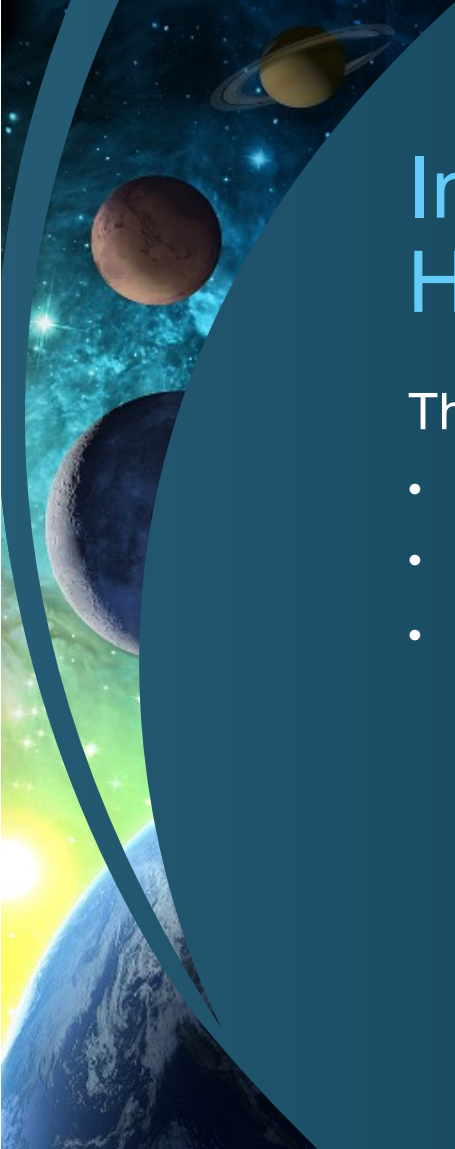
EXPLORE SCIENCE

Office of International and Interagency Relations (OIIR)

Betsy Goldemen

International Program Specialist

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A vertical strip on the left side of the slide features a space-themed illustration. It includes a bright yellow sun at the bottom, a blue and white Earth horizon, a grey cratered moon, a reddish-brown Mars, and a yellow Saturn with its rings at the top, all set against a starry blue and green cosmic background.

International Cooperation Overview for HE22 SMEX


The goal of this briefing is to:

- Provide a brief introduction to international cooperation at NASA
- Provide a brief overview of guidelines for international cooperation
- Introduce the purpose of International Agreements, some basic requirements, and the relation of International Agreements to the AO process



Overview of International Cooperation at NASA

- International cooperation at NASA is:
 - Part of NASA's foundational legislation
 - Since 1958, NASA has concluded over 6000 agreements with over 150 nations and international organizations
 - Actively operating in every region in the world
- NASA's international Partners:
 - Are generally government agencies due to the significant level of investment and legal requirements for scientific cooperation
 - 650 active agreements with 138 unique partners
 - ~20% of recent new activities were with first-time Partners



Overview of International Cooperation at NASA, ctd.

- 4 partners account for 1/3 of the active agreements: Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, France
- Partners with 10 or more active agreements: Canada, European Union, Italy, Australia, Korea, Switzerland, India, Spain, Brazil
- Over half of partners have one active agreement with NASA
- Every Mission Directorate has international partnerships
 - By mission area: 2/3 of agreements are for NASA science missions

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Overall Guidelines for NASA's International Cooperation

- Projects/Partnerships generally must:
 - Fund their contributions (non-exchange of funds)
 - Each Partners' respective contributions need not be equivalent
 - Exchange of funds is not permitted in cooperative activities
 - Have scientific and technical merit and be mutually beneficial
 - Make scientific results available to the general scientific community as soon as possible
 - Establish clearly defined managerial and technical interfaces to minimize complexity
 - Be structured to protect against unwarranted technology transfer
 - Be documented in a written, binding agreement, closely coordinated with the U.S. Department of State and other U.S. government agencies
- Cooperation must also be consistent with the foreign policy objectives of each Partner




International Partnerships Challenges

- Identifying mutually beneficial cooperation
 - Difficult to align schedules, budgets, and capability needs
 - “Critical path” issues – minimizing the risk of over-interdependence in critical areas
 - “Choice overload” – subject matter experts and project leads have limited bandwidth to fully entertain all partnership opportunities
- Implementing international cooperation
 - Management complexity
 - Decision-making is inherently more complex; communication challenges; differing specifications, standards and assumptions
 - Technical and Programmatic Risk
 - Interfaces are difficult to manage at a distance; harder to monitor progress and get early warning of problems
 - Political risk
 - Budgetary and bureaucratic uncertainties
 - Potential linkage to political issues unrelated to the cooperation

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What International Agreements Accomplish

- International agreements are tools that:
 - Clarify responsibilities of the partners
 - Confirm commitments and terms
 - Document the exchange and benefits of the cooperation for each partner
 - Protect investment and interests, such as:
 - Technical data rights
 - Intellectual property rights
 - Allocation of risk and cross-waiver of liability
 - Allow import/export of technical data and goods
 - Confirm arrangements to meet international obligations, such as UN Registration Convention, as needed




Getting Started on International Agreements

- International agreements are:
 - Drafted *after* final selection are made
 - Not typically drafted for Phase-A Studies
 - Not required for proposals or Concept Study Reports
- The NASA Office of International and Interagency Relations (OIIR) conducts the international agreement process
 - International agreements can take several months to over a year!
- Need Date: Program Design Review OR No later than Key Decision Point-C.

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Other Requirements Regarding International Participation

- Non-U.S. Participation Requirements are detailed in the Announcement of Opportunity (AO)
- For foreign participation, a Letter of Commitment is needed from the foreign partner's government agency or funding institution acknowledging the activity and preferably indicating sufficient funds will be made available



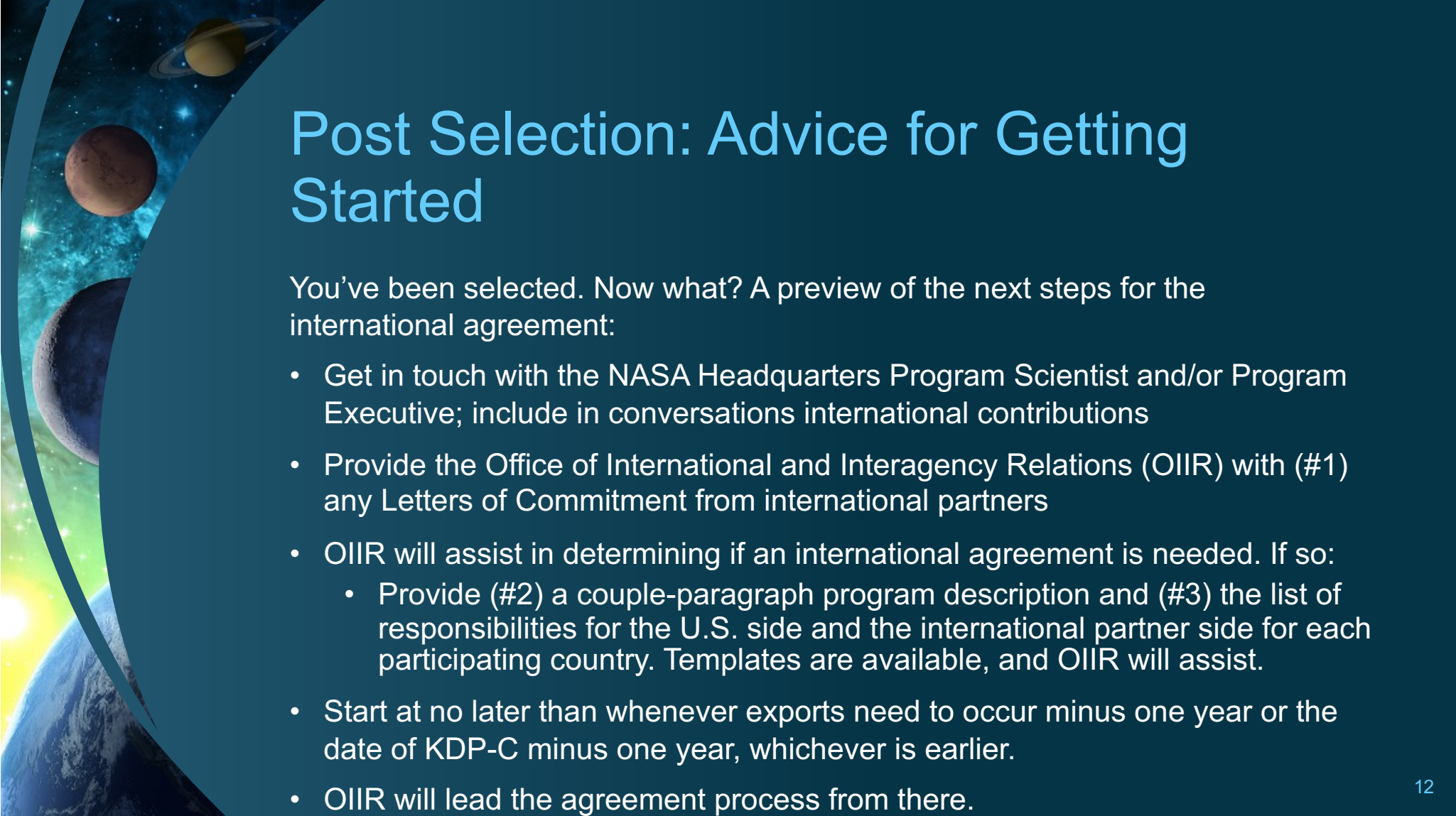
SMD Rules for PI-initiated International Partnerships

- The NASA Science Mission Directorate (SMD) has new guidelines for PI-initiated international partnerships:
 - A PI *can* develop international partnerships as part of the mission proposal for a PI-led *NASA mission or instrument development* when partnership:
 - Is a contribution to a PI-led mission or instrument development AND
 - The contribution is consistent with the limits of the AO or NASA Research Announcement (NRA), which is generally less than 1/3 of the payload and/or less than 1/3 of the mission
 - A PI *cannot* develop international partnerships as part of the mission proposal for a PI-led *international partner mission or instrument development*

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a curved, semi-circular shape that frames a portion of a space scene. Inside this frame, from top to bottom, are Saturn with its rings, Mars, the Moon, and a bright yellow sun partially obscured by the Earth's horizon. The background of the slide is a solid dark blue.

Export Controls Rule

- NASA's International agreements do **NOT** trump export control laws and regulations
- An International agreement does not replace a contractor's need for a Technical Assistance Agreement



Post Selection: Advice for Getting Started

You've been selected. Now what? A preview of the next steps for the international agreement:

- Get in touch with the NASA Headquarters Program Scientist and/or Program Executive; include in conversations international contributions
- Provide the Office of International and Interagency Relations (OIIR) with (#1) any Letters of Commitment from international partners
- OIIR will assist in determining if an international agreement is needed. If so:
 - Provide (#2) a couple-paragraph program description and (#3) the list of responsibilities for the U.S. side and the international partner side for each participating country. Templates are available, and OIIR will assist.
- Start at no later than whenever exports need to occur minus one year or the date of KDP-C minus one year, whichever is earlier.
- OIIR will lead the agreement process from there.

Questions?

Betsy Goldemen

International Program Specialist

Office of International and Interagency Relations

Elizabeth.C.Goldemen@nasa.gov



The background of the slide is a composite of two cosmic images. The top half features a dark blue and black space scene with a bright, wispy blue nebula on the right and several sharp, bright stars. The bottom half shows a similar scene but with a prominent orange and yellow nebula on the left, transitioning into a greenish-blue area on the right, with many bright stars scattered throughout.

Thank You and Good Luck!